THE "KNOW-NOTHING" CONVENTION. ASPIRATIONS AND TRICKS OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

How the Masses are Humbugged.

The first designs of the founders of the Order were set to bring into any contest candidates from its own members, but to select from the nominees of the different political parties such men as were American born and of the Protestant religion. If all the candidates were known to possess these requisites, then the numbers of the Order were left free to exercise the elective franchise in such manner as they should think proper, in accordance with their political antecedents. Aspirations for office were unknown among the inventors of the Society, or if perchauce they did maoifest hemselves, those who indulged them were promptly and severely censured. There are many instances where men have been taken up and elected to office by the Order, who did not know that they were being ballote for until the votes were canvassed. So long as such principles ruled—so long as they refused to indulge in personal preferences or partisan resentments—so long as the Order could refrain from the leaves and fishes—so long it was on the path of daty, and so long it was sure to be successful. With increase of aspirants for the places of profit and trust—and not a few designing men, who thought only to make of the banded brotherhood cat-sparsy with which to reach the roadted chestnate. In the subordinate councils it was not an uncommon thing to enroll one hundred and fifty members at one session. Is it strange that with such vast accumulations, there should be gathered many unworthy to take part in a struggle for the advancement of a great principle, which demanded not unfrequently the serifice of personal preferences—the sondering of party ties, and sometimes the partial abandonment of cherished purposes? I its portals not strongly guarded by its Constitution—what wonder is it, that the high priests, at the altars of the Order, have praved to be its most unworthy—its most corrupt—its most exacting—and the most designing of its professed devotees, and that there should be most of least the envised of the continuous that the county for s

funds than the fee bill (liberal as it is) justified his re-taining. One of the candifates in nomination on a State licket was another, and he left the Council with the boast that in the three days attendance he had done more to secure the election of Horatio Seymour than had been done elsewhere since that gentleman was placed in nomination. Another of the most prominent boasted that he had, by advising the course which the Council had adopted, secured the election of Seymour.

prominent boasted that he had, by advising the course which the Council had adopted, secured the election of Seymour.

Upon the opening of the Council Chamber, many of the delegates from the country who had before attended its sittings were somewhat surprised to find that the password had been changed, and that thus they were unable to obtain admission for many hours. This had been done by the President, in violation of established usage, and without any apparent necessity. But upon finally effecting an entrance, the metive for it was quite apparent. They had been all day "knocking at the doors," and while they stood in waiting, the business of the Council was being transacted by a few 8f the chosen ones—the wire-pullers in the city and their congenial friends from the country—who had been forewarned and admitted before the regular hour for opening. They were too late to effect anything, and were perfectly powerless, notwithstanding they had a large majority in numbers. The President ruled constantly in favor of his ownedings, and none that did not belong to his chosen ones were permitted to have the floor; or if perchance one did, he was put down by the yells of those who were supporting—yells in which, as you have before stated, the voices of Schaffer, and Muun, and Lovell, and Sammons, and Sparrow, and Ebling, and Saunders, and Mallory, and Lansing, and Vancott, were heard in full chorus. They were the men who stood preeminent as the directors and oracles of the society, and whose influence.

Like a withering blight.

Came over the counsels of the brave.

"Like a withering blight,
Came o'er the counsels of the brave.
To blast them in their boar of might."
For hours those who had alone at heart the good of the society, and who cherished above all dise the sentences which had banded them together, struggled the society, and who cherished above all clies the sensiment which had banded them together, struggled perseveringly to impress upon the minds of these demagogues the true policy which they should pursue. That the great strength of the Order consisted—not in the members enrolled, but in the profound secreey which its principles enjoin; that the true interpretation of the interest they commanded, was found in the fact that they had never been defeated; that even exercise of power had a natural tendency to weaken the Order, because it rendered it more difficult to preserve that secreey of action and to perpetuate and widen that vague idea of its strength on which, in a great degree, it depends for success; that too frequently mingling in elections, and the nomination of sandidates for officers that could exert no influence for the correction of the evils of which they complained, would inevitably destroy the secrecy of their operations, increase the jealounes of the members, head down their prestige abroad, and pave the way for a disruption of the bonds that held them together. They further urged that as none of the candidates in nomination by the political parties were obnoxious to the Order, there was no possible call for any selection by the Grand Council, and above all, that there could be no possible excuse for the nomination of an independent ticket.

They might as well have talked to an assembly of

the Order, there was no possible call for any selection by the Grand Council, and above all, that there could be no possible excuse for the nomination of an independent ticket.

They might as well have talked to an assembly of lunatics, with the hope of persuading them to cease their ravings. The adoption of the policy of choosing candidates from the party nominees, by the Grand Coancil, would enjoin upon the subordinates the same course of action—and that would be a deathblow to the hopes of all the would be Mayors and Attorseys, and Congressmen, and Assemblymen. It was their own funeral knell, and they were not disposed to sing it. Disgusted with the manifest determination of the officers and their satellites to do nothing but what accorded with their purposes and shaped to their own advancement, in entire disregard of the intent and interests of the Order, a large number of the delegates withdrew from the deliberations of the Council, and went home.

It would be impossible to depict fally the manner in which their deliberations were conducted. What certain men counseled was done—what others suggested was promptly ruled out of order by the President, or if suffered to go to a vote, was declared lost—a poll by Ayes and Nays being invariably refused. A few instances, and those not by any means the most flagrant that I can call to mind, will serve as a sample of the reckleseness of the President, and the unscrupnious character of his aiders and abettors.

Among the first points at issue was the admission of a delegate from one of the Councils in Albany. He was objected to upon the ground that he was not a resident of the ward and city from which he hailed. A committee was appointed to investigate the case, which committee was appointed to investigate the case, which committee, after hearing testimony, made a aganinous report that the claimant was entitled to he was flowed to be a supplied to the last six mon.

Notwithstanding, the Council refused to mon.

Notwithstanding, the Council refused to he was a few or a

protected from such influe. There were other claims. There were other claims. There were other claims as for seats, but after this it was resolved to hear comore until after the important business of the council was trans-

Resolving to adjourn size die at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, and resolving to nominate no man who was then before the people, the Council proceeded to make out a ticket. While balloting for Governor a member moved to adjourn. The President ruled him out of order—be did not belong to the throne, and if his motion prevailed there was an end of the Council. The balloting progressed slowly, and it was found that before one candidate could be selected, 5 o'clock was fast approaching; but the President was equal to a half-dozen such emergencies. A friend of his moved to reconsider the vote to adjourn size die at 5 o'clock, and that the Council should not finally adjourn until the entire ticket was nominnot finally adjourn until the entire ticket was nominated! The President received both motions, tabled the first, (reconsidering anything was setting a bad precedent,) and put the latter, which he of course declared carried. There were numerous other rulings equally characteristic. After this there was no difficulty in holding the Council together as long as was desirable.

cally in holding the Council together as long as was desirable.

The ticket being nominated, other business was called up. Among the rest the Grand Council were asked to decide upon the legality of a subordinate Council, which had been instituted by a Deputy duly authorized, but about which there was some doubt, as there was at the time another Council in the same town. The Grand Council declared the appealing subordinate illegal and unconstitutional, and then exonerated the Deputy who had brought it into existence from all blame. It will be borne in mind that the applicants, when they asked to be instituted, could have had no knowledge that it was illegal to organize two Councils in the same District, and that the Deputy must have had such knowledge. Was it a jury of Know-Nothings that found the culprit not guity, and recommended him never to do so again?

A President of a subordinate was suspended for six months by the Grand President, for having advised some brethren to send Whig delegates to the Grand Council. It was not deemed requisite that he should know that any charges were preferred against him—that he should be present when they were presented, or have opportunity to make any defense—so these little formalities were dispensed with.

By resolution, another brother was suspended until the truth of cartie in heaves, which had been preferred.

By resolution, another brother was suspended until the truth of certain charges which had been preferred against nim could be investigated. There were a few more of the same sort, but it is useless to particular-ize—these show the refreshing and original character of the proceedings in times of trials and judgment.

ize—there show the refreshing and original character of the proceedings in times of trials and judgment. The crowning triumph was achieved by the passage of a resolution, offered by Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, amending the obligation which is taken by the members of the Order, by adding the words, "And I "hereby pledge myself to vote for the tecket nominated by the Grand Council," which amendment the Grand Council, upon motion, resolved that every brother was understood to have subscribed to! Something was hinted that one Biasketone had declared an expost facto enactment not binding; but the simple assertion that Blackstone was a foreigner withered up the individual and silenced his objection. The fact that the learned, lucid and logical, the calm, clear and critical Schaffer had originated the proposition, should have restrained him from venturing upon such a dangerous attempt.

Shortly after this, the Council adjourned, a Committee having been uppointed to relate to the suberdinate Councils what their representatives had done, and their reasons for so doing.

You will, Mr. Editor, if you find herein sufficient of interesting the proposition paternally ask menty.

mate Councils what their representatives had done, and their reasons for so doing.

You will, Mr. Editor, if you find herein sufficient of interest to justify its publication, naturally ask memy opinion as to the result of this first public manifestatation of the existence of the Society of Know-Nothings, and especially what are the chances of an election of the ticket nominated. Let me answer by a few recitals which I think will apply, and I will take them up in their order.

Had all the Councils in the State been fally represented, there would have been present 1,563 delegates—as it was, there were 953 present on one count. Of those which had attended, but 482 took part in the selection of a candidate for Governor, and of these the nominee only received 243—less than one-sixth of all the representatives, and but one-quarter of those in attendance. The vote on the other ballots was a still smaller fraction of the representatives. The remainder were opposed to making any nominations, but were crushed out by the presiding officer. Finding themselves powerless—though numerically superior—they withdrew from the Council Chamber, and proceeded to organize a Grand Council, which action, it is maintained, will be sanctioned by three-quarters of the subordinates—so that the effect of the first public demonstration is a split in the ranks.

The chances of success, if the above division be exceed would not appear very flattering. The total

Finding themselves poweries—though numerically superior—them withere from the Council Chamber agencies—the whitere from the Council Chamber agencies—the whitere from the Council Chamber agency with the first public demonstration. It is maintained, will be assectioned by three first public demonstrations. If the above division before the control of the council of t

near Clearfield, which he thinks quite unexceptionable. We copy it in full, without comment:

"Believing that God has made it the bounden duty of every man to love his neighbor, and to seek his good, politically, socially and physically, as well as religiously and spiritually, and believing that our political and social happiness depends upon a good Government, and righteous and just laws, faithfully administered, by which the weak and simple are protected from the power and canning of their superiors, who, for selfish ends, would oppress and wrong team—We, therefore, citizens and voters of Curwensville and vicinity, unite curselves into a Know-Nothing Society, under the tollowing Constitution:

ARTICLE I. No immoral man, or infidel, Universalist, or Roman Catholic, or Mormon, or Socialist, shall become a member of this Society shall be to preserve the liberties of our country and her free institutions from the power of the demagogue and heartless, usprincipled politician, from the designs of the Catholic and Jesuit, from the encroachments of the clave power and the baleful influence of intemperance.

"ART, III. Every member of this society must op-

perance.

"ART. III. Every member of this society must oppose at the ballot-box, upon the pain of expulsion
from our bands of brotherhood, the influence of
Blavery, Rum and Rome, and give his vote for men
fearing God, and hating covets unness, men known to
be true and faithful, and who would rather suffer de-

feat for a time in a good cause, than to triumph in a bad cause by foul means.

"ARTICLE IV. The members of this society shall vote for no man who is a Roman Catholic, Infidel. Mormon. Socialist, Drunkard or immoral person, and they shall not be bound by the power of party caste to vote for any nominee of any political party where that nominee is not worthy, but without party preference they shall vote for that candidate who may be worthy, let him be nominated by any political party whatever; and if no political party shall give us a candidate who is worthy and reliable, then the members of this society shall nominate and support is own nominations.

"ARTICLE V. No man shall receive the vote of this society unless he be pledged to carry out our principles, or the society have sufficient evidence to satisfy them that it will be done."

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The Evening Post thus frankly utters its mind conerning the candidate for Mayor regularly nominated by both sections of the party to which that journal

cerning the candidate for Mayor regularly nominated by both sections of the party to which that journal lately belonged:

"Two Democratic Conventions—the Softs and the Hards—last evening nominated Fernando Wood for Mayor of New-York. If it were not well known by what machinery regular nominations, as they are called, are made in this City, such a nomination wild surprise everybody. There is not a man in either division of the Democratic party, with the exception of Wood himself, and his hangers-on, who has desired this nomination. We have heard the subject frequently spoken of—for it was well known beforehand that Wood and his agents long ago had their arrangements perfected to secure his nomination—and we have never heard a single man, even of those who act with him, maintain that he is a fit person for Mayor. On the contrary, it has been agreed on all hands that his election to the office would be a great misfortune to the City.

"In spite of this unpopularity, the two Conventions have been packed in such a manner that the Softs nominated him unanimously, and in the Convention of the Hards he had a large majority. Wood's merits were so undeniably manifest that the delegates of two parties, which quarrel in regard to everything else, were most harmoniously agreed on this. They could not resist the evidence presented to them of Fernando Wood's special fitness for the post of Mayor, and to the good fortune of our City, unsuccessfully. He was also not long since rejected as candidate for a seat in Congress. In both cases he came out of the contest standing considerably worse in the public estimation than when he went into it. He is determined, it seems, to make another trial, and with the help of that convenient cheat, a regular nomination, will undoubtedly get some votes. The charges gainst bim, which stoed so much in his way on the public estimation than when he went into it. He is determined, it seems, to make another trial, and we fineerly wish him the same luck which he then had. "At a time when men who have

JOHN N. GENIN FOR MAYOR - MEETING TO NOMINATE HIM - CONFUSION AND ABRUPT

TERMINATION.

Pursuant to public call, a meeting was held last evening at No. 600 Broadway, to nominate Jno. N. Genin as an independent candidate for Mayor. The room, which was capable of containing about 300 persons, was densely crowded. W. J. Heddington was called on to preside. He stated the object of the meeting briefly.

Cel. John L. Dorrance addressed the meeting. He

mains, to their diagrace, one of the dirriest in the civilized world.

Resolved, That in supporting and calling upon our fellow citizens to support John N. Genin, for the Mayoralty, we shall so convolves a service; believing as we do that if elected he will use his beet energies to maintain public order, give as clean and uncherroacted thoroughteres, promote eccanomy in the public expenditures, expose official delinquency wherever it may exit, and bring about rock a reform in every branch of our public affairs as shall tell upon the business interests of this community, and relieve us from the reproach of tamely waiving ear rights and slavishly submitting to innumerable wrongs.

Received, That we do not intend the nomination of John N. Genin as aur candidate for Mayor shall be a cold and barron urbust to his integrity and capacity, but that we will work for him with a will" during the cauvas, and wate for him at the polis in November next, and that we respectfully invite all friends of public order, honest government, and clean streets—all sammies of official peculation, back-stairs influence and public nuesance—io de likewise.

The reading was effected amid much confusion, greans and cries of "What did he pay the men for "sweeping Broadway—aix shillings or a dollar!" "What a the reason he did not sweep Division-st. !" "How much do you get for writing his speeches!" The Chair put the resolutions, but the vote by acclamation was doubtful. A show of hands was called for; it was made amid groans and confusion. The Chair decided the resolutions carried, and Mr. Delavan called for three cheers for them, which were given.

van called for three cheers for them, which were given.

The question of Mr. Genin's receiving the nomination of the meeting was then put, and declared carried in the same manner as the other questions, that is, by a show of hands, amid great confusion and groans for the hands in favor of the nomination. An adjournment was called for; but, before the hands could be shown, the gas was turned off almost entirely. The Chair declared the meeting adjourned, and the assemblage separated with cheers, groans and noisy accusations against Mr. Genin of being appressive to the workingmen. There was no violence, except that of noise.

The men who broke up the meeting called upon us to say that they were hatters and that their opposition to Mr. Genin grew out of the fact that he has never agreed to the rates fixed by the Hatters' Protective Society and has always opposed its rules and movements. They desire that this reason for their action should be mentioned.]

WHIG NOMINATIONS .- Ontario, Seneca and Yates

-Congress, James L. SEELT. Allegany, Wyoming and Allegany. - Congress XXXth District. One hundred and fifty ballotings

were had at the Convention held at Warsaw, Oct. 4, with the following result:

B. Pringle. 5
H. L. Constock 6
E. E. Norton. 7 And one other, as follows: The Convention then adjourned sinc die.

NEW-JERSEY-POLITICAL DISSENSION .- Dissatisfaction is breathed in Jersey City relative to the Democratic ticket nominated on Saturday evening last. Charges of unfairness are made in packing the Convention, and Mr. George W. Cassedy has been urged to accept an independent nomination for County Clerk, but has declined. It was also currently stated yesterday that Mr. J. B. Cleveland would be urged to take an independent nomination for that office.

Isaiah D. Clawson is the Whig nominee for Congress in the Ist District, and Dr. George R. Robbins in the IId District. Peter C. Os-

R. Robbins in the Hd District. Peter C. Osborne, Esq., of Sussex Co., announces himself as an independent candidate to represent the IVth District in the next Congress. Mr. Osborne is a Democrat, but opposed to the course of Mr. Vail upon the Nebraska question.

The following Whig District Congressional Conventions are about to be held:

Hild District as Somerville, on Wednesday, the 11th Ostober.

IVth District, as Morristown, on Thursday, the 19th of October.

MAINE.—The Kenneber Journal states, that of the 151 members elect to the next House of Representatives of that State, it has reason to believe that between 80 and 90 belong to the order of Know-Nothings; and that, therefore, the House will send up to the Senate the names of Messus. Reed and Morrill, the Whig and Free Democratic candidates for Governor.

We begin to receive something more definite from the VIth District, the only District not fally heard from; by which it appears that the Rev. James A.

from; by which it appears that the Rev. James A. Milliken (Republican) is elected over Mr Fuller, the present Sham Democratic incumbent and a candidate

VERNONT .- The Legislature of Vermont assembles at Montpelier on Tuesday next. The Fusionists have a large majority in both branches. A United States Senator is to be chosen for a long and a short term— that is, for six years from the 4th of March next, and for the next Session from December to the 4th of March. Two good and true Republicans will of course be selected.

Michigan.—David S. Walbridge of Kalaroazoo, one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Michigan has been nominated as the Whig and Republican candidate for Congress in the Hild District, now represented by Clark, (Nebraska,) who has been nominated again, but will be badly beaten. Mr. Walbridge is thoroughly acquainted with the interests of the people of the District, and can be relied upon for the cause of freedom and the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors of the inland seas of the North-West. Cass and Douglas cannot save Clark, neither can the support of the whole retinue of Nebraska officials. The people of Western Michigan are becoming thoroughly sroused at the numerous aggressions of the Slave Power, and the concessions made for for the benefit of southern interests, while the international commerce of the northern frontier meets with no sort of protection, and thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property are six-rificed every year for wapt of harbors on the Lakes, Sham Democracy vetoing and defeating all appropriations for such truly national works.

The official proceedings of the Marshall Whig State Convention has been received. Rufus Hosmer, Esq. editor of The Detroit Inquirer, presided.

The following State Central Committee was appointed:
Sylvester Abel of Weshtensw; Joseph Warrea of Waynes. MICHIGAN.-David S. Walbridge of Kalamazoo,

The following State Central Committee was appointed:
Sylvester Abel of Weshtensw; Joseph Warren of Wayne,
Benjamim C. Con of St. Clair; H. B. Rawison of Hillefale;
Charles Drayer of Oalland; James M. Edmands of Satinaw;
Daniel S. Bacon of Monroe; Cyrus Lovell of Isula; Nathan
Pierce of Calboan.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a very able
address through their Chairman, James A. Van
Dyke, Eeq., ex-Mayor of Detroit, hitherto one of the
most national and conservative of Whigs, which was
adopted. The address set forth the history and ob-

adopted. The address set forth the history and objects of the Whig party, asserting that it was formed

Dyke, Esq., ex-Mayor of Detroit, hitherto one of the most national and conservative of Whigs, which was adopted. The address set forth the history and objects of the Whig party, asserting that it was formed to be

"A resolute for to violence, corruption and despotism; the defender of the Federal Constitution and the Units, and the friend of liberty and justice. Its weapons have ever been those of truth and reason, and its laurels have ever been who beneath the banners of right and Leedom. Its constant purpose has been for the common soul of the whole Republic. Its influence, its active morner is a state of the hard the principles which gave it birth, and to which it and they are indisculsivy numbed. Had its connais but prevailed, and its voice been obeyed, instead of the hard and union alone would have been heard; instead of the hat fever that now sourches our country's brow and poursits lava through ber veins the caim of peace would smooth its front, and the pulse of friendship beat throughout its atmost limits."

A little further on the Address says:

"But in view of the great issue now before the country; seeing, as we cannot help but see, that the struggle between Liberty and Siavery is night at head, and can no longer be deferred we believe we best vindicate our party and its principles, by avoidir a every act which might tend to swere or distract the finesses of Freedom, by inducing all to units in the great commendation of the struggle between Liberty and Siavery is night at head, and can no longer be deferred we believe we best vindicate our party and its principles, by avoidir a every act which might tend to swere or distract the finesses of Freedom, by inducing all to units in the great commendation of the struggle between Liberty and the principles, by avoidir a every set which might tend to swere or distract the finesses of Freedom, by inducing all to units in the great commendation of the struggle str

speciacie of a patriotic band of freemen, arcusing at the trumpet call of liberty, with a free soil beneath our feet, and freedem's banner over us, marching forward in solid, united and
invincible columns to bettie und to victory.

The Whigs of Michigan have thus followed the example of their brethren of Ohio. Indiana, Illinois,
Iowa and Wisconsin, Maine and other northern States,
and have surrendered party on the altar of Freedom.

The Nebraska organs and Pierce office holders are
inconsolable over this result, and stigmatize the members of the Whig State Convention with all manner
of foul epithets.

The most subservient and unprincipled tools of
Pierce and Cass are selected by the Nebraskaistes for
Legislative nominations. The nominee for the State
Senate in the XXth District is a pretty fair specimen
of the class. He is an exclergyman named Bassett
who has turned politician and lawyer, and for a few
years past has edited The Allegan Record, a paper that
has under his management been a Whig, Yan BurenFree-Soil, and Cass-Hunker advocate. Yet this Bassett is one of the loudest opponents of what he is
leased to term Fusionism.

Illions.—The State Mass Anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at the Senate Chamber at Sprintield,

tion assembled at the Senate Chamber a Springeld, Oct. 4, and effected a preliminary organization, by Oct. 4, and effected a preliminary organization, by the election of A. G. Throop, Esq., as Chairman, and C. C. Flint, Esq., Secretary. The Hon. John E. Mc-Clun of Bloomington, McLain County, was unani-mously nominated for State Treasurer. Mr. McC. has always been a Whig, but is now a strong Auti-Nebras-

always been a Whig but is now a strong Auto-Solvaska Fusion Republican.

In the Hd District, the home of Senator Douglas and now represented by Wentworth, the Sham Democracy were rent in twain at their Congressional Convention, and two nominations were made—John B. Turner on the part of the Nebruskaites. The Anties or Dumb Democrats—so called from being stronuous auvocates of the Baltimore platform, which was to force eternal silence on the Savery question—nominated Mr. Zelotes B. Mayo of Sycamore as their candidate.

inated Mr. Zelotes B. Mayo of Sycamore as their candidate.

In this state of affairs, the Republicans can, if harmonious, redeem the district and have it truly represented on all questions affecting the aggressions of the slave power and the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the great North-west, appropriations for which have been defeated, retarded, smothered and vetued for so many years by Pierce, Douglas & Co.

Kentucky.—Gov. Powell has issued a proclamation appointing Monday, the 13th of November, for a special election for a Member of Congress in the HIId Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Presley Ewing.

Wiscossis.—In the 1st District the Nebraskaites

Wiscossis .- In the 1st District the Nebraskaites

have renominated Mr. Wells for Congress. In the HId (Northern) District John B. Many, another pliant tool of Pierce & Co., is renominated by the same influences, and strong Nebraska resolu-

tions were adopted.

The Wisconsin Congressional nominations are now

Complete.

Dist. Republican.

I. Wyman Spooner.

II. Canwalladered Washbern. Oris Hovy.

III. Charles Billingherst. John B. Macy.

Arransas.—A majority of the Sham or Pierce

Democratic members of the Legislature are said to be favorable to Johnson's election to the U. S. Senate.

FLORIDA. - We have a few scattering returns of the late Congressional and Legislative elections, and we suppose the general result is favorable to Sham Democracy, Slavery, Ignorance and the other elements brought to bear in support of the present Pierce Ad-In Jacksonville, Ex-Governor Brown has fifteen or

ministration.

In Jackeonville, Ex-Governor Brown has fifteen or twenty majority for Congress over Maxwell (the present Nebraska incumbent) which is a gain of forty for the latter. A Whig Senator and two Democratic Assemblymen are chosen. In Tallahassee the vote stands: For Congress—Brown, Whig, 177; Maxwell, Democrat, 222. In 1852 the vote stood for Cabell, Whig, 203. Maxwell, Democrat, 212. The whole vote then was 415—now it is 408.

The average Whig majority two years ago, at this precinct, was 28.

Centreville Precinct.—Maxwell 92, Brown 27. Christic 60, Galbraith 52, Chaires 49, Fisher 51; Shine 33, Hayward 36, Murray 24, Cromartic 32.

A correspondent of The Sananah Georgian writes: "I think the Democrats have gained a splea-"did triumph."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

La Salle, III.—The Know-Nothings carried the Charter election by one hundred majority.

CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854. The Election is over. California will be disgraced and wronged on the floor of Congress at the next Session by two ultra Pro-Slavery Democrats; and the Northern members, and friends or Freedom, may once for all give up all hopes of cooperation, aid or comfort from the California Congressmen elect. The Chivalry faction of Loco-Focoism has triumphed. Mississippi Foote is to be a true prophet. He said in that farewell and immortal Message to all Mississippi, ordered to be printed by a Mississippi Legislature with-out their indorsement, that California Congressmen would be as devoted to Slavery interests as the represen-tatives of the Slave States; and it almost appears that he has spoken the truth. J. W. Denver, the present Secretary of State and Congressman elect, is a man of little character and less talent. He has never said anything worthy of notice, and never did anything except shoot and kill in a rifle duel Edward Gilbert, the best and truest Anti-Slavery public man of California.

straight-out Slavery propagandist, and will probably find, even in Washington, few to follow whither he would lead; though his leading will not be one of superior intellectuality. His most prominent political act was to move a reenactment of the California Slave Law, by which persons accused of having been brought as slaves to California previous to the admission of the State into the Union, may be seized and taken before any judicial officer under the State Government, and if that Judge be satisfied, or pretend to be satisfied that the accused was so brought as a slave, he shall give a certificate to the claimant certifying the fact of ownership over the slave, and authorizing the transportation of the accused beyond the State. The law denies to the victim the right of trial by jury, the right to demand an attorney, the right to demand time to prepare for trial, the right of bail, and almost all the rights possessed by persons accused of highway robbery or other felony. Mr. Herbert's creed is that a man has no right to be a negro. As for any faithful labor in Committee or on the floor of the House, it will not come from Denver and Herbert; even speeches to Buncombe will be beyond their range. perior intellectuality. His most prominent political

faithful labor in Committee or on the floor of the House, it will not come from Denver and Herbert; even speeches to Buncombe will be beyond their range.

The defeat of the Whigs, under the circumstances, has struck that rotten rag of a party, as it is in California, almost into life with astonishment. They thought they had the game already bagged; they were already quarrelling among themselves as to who should sit on the right hand and on the left. Here was the Democratic party fairly split, and when united and at their best they had only about 6,000 majority. But now Brederick and the Custom House were at swords points; each sawitz most bitter enemy in the other; either preferred the successof the Whigs to the success of the opposing faction. Broderick had always had undisputed sway of San Francisco and Sacramento counties, in themselves one-fourth of the State; and the Custom-House reigned supreme in the mountains. Yet at the election the Broderick men polled only 8,000 votes; the Anti-Broderick men polled only 8,000 wotes; the Anti-Broderick men polled sylvent of Governor last year was 76,000. The returns are not all in yet, but it is probable that the entire vote this year is not more than 72,000, whereas there are at least 6,000 more voters here now than there were last year.

Why were the Whigs defeated? In the first place, the Whig party in California has a decided Pro-Slavery tendency. H. A. Crabb, the ment prominent wireworker in the party, and its leading spirit, is a decided Slavery extensionist. He was the author of the Slave law before referred to, the reconstitution, and to effect a division of the State. The Sacramento Union, recognized to be the leading Whig paper in the State, would be not unpopular in the latitude of Mobile, the former place of residence of

It is said that the Know-Nothings, who have escicled a powerfulinduence, have been used to ignetible whigs. Street rumor has it that those who isseduced the Order into this State were sent out by fiwin, at his own expanse, for the purpose of defeating Broderick. I know of no evidence of the correctness of the rumor, except that it is not contradicted by the general estimate of Gwin's character, nor by the manner in which the Know-Nothinga have managed. On your side of the continental back bota the Know Nothings appears to be recognized easunes of the Administration and of the pro slavery and Administration parry. Hereit appears to be quite the constray. The Know-Nothings would have nothing to do with the Broderick men (the only determined anti-slavery political party in the State), but rashed with opearms to embrace the Chivalry Democrats, besided by the federal officers in the Custom House of the University of the Chivalry of the Chivalry of the Administration proceribes Know-Nothings on the Atlantic, what will it do with it Know-Nothing Custom House officials on the Pacific II is said, too, that Benham, one of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to become a Know-Nothing Custom House officials on the Pacific II is said, too, that Benham, one of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to become a Know-Nothing Custom House officials on the Pacific II is said, too, that Benham, one of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to become a Know-Nothing Custom House officials on the Pacific II is said, too, that Benham, one of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to head of the State of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to head of the State of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to have the work of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to the State of the Whig candidates for Congress, refused to the Broderick tieks, and his refused to the State of the Whig candidates for the State of the State of

on the evidences organist Christianity. Praisesys to him:

"What do you mean by the term "Christianity?" If you mean the system taught by Christ and his apoetles, as recorded in the New Testament, you need sive yourself or the public as uncessiness, for no such system has troubled the earth or the last thousand years at least, so far as we have any knowledge-except in the single instance of its restoration in the United States, by the Prophet Joseph Smith—and even this has been missamed 'Mormonism' and driven to the mountains of Wab."

California is the last place in the world for missionaries. Nobody appears to care about religion: ageneral tone of scepticism pervades society, and many who were scarcely suspected of free thinking at home are here open infidels. There has been in the moral tone of society a great change within three or foar years, but in the religious tone but little. When our population shall at last become permanent, many evils, now irremediable, will no doubt disappear.

OUR OLD MEETING HOUSE.

PROM THE AUTORIOGRAPHY OF P. T. BARNOW. I have before said that our Old Meeting House, without either steeple or bell, was a comfortable place to hold meetings in summer; but my teeth chatter even now as I think of the dreary, cold and freezing time we had when attending there in winter. Such a thing as a stove in a Meeting House had never been heard of in those days, and an innovation of that de-scription would have been considered little less than sacrilege. The old-fashioned sermons were an hour and a half to two hours long, and there the congrega-tion would sit and shiver, and their faces would look

so blue that it is no wonder "the world's people" sometimes called them "blueskins." They were lit-

erally so. Our mothers and grandmothers were the only per sons who were permitted to approach comfort. Such as could afford it, had a "muff and tippet," and car-ried along a foot-stove, which consisted of a small square tin-box perforated with holes and inclosed in a wooden frame, with a wire handle. There was a door in one side in which was thrust a small square iron dish of live coals, sprinkled over with a few sahes. Those who lived some distance from the Meeting House took their foot-stove in the wagon or "cutter"—for there was generally good sleighing in winter—and on arriving "to meeting," they would replenish the foot-stove with fresh coals at the nearest neighbor's before entering the sanctuary.

At last, and after many years, the spirit of referm reached the shivering, chattering, freezing congregawho was evidently quite ahead of the age, and not, who was evidently quantum and the court of his one of the elder brethren thought, "out of his "head," had the temerity to propose that a store should be introduced into the church for the purpose should be introduced into the church for the purpose. of heating it. Many brethren and sisters rais hands and rolled their eyes in surprise and horror.

A pretty pass, indeed, when professing Christians.

peeded a fire to warm their zeal." The proposition was impious, and it was voted down by

whelming majority.

The "reformer," however, persevered, and by persuasion and argument he gradually gained a few converts. He argued that one large stove for besting the whole house was as harmless as fifty small stores
to warm the fifty pairs of feet belonging so the owners
of said portable stores; and while some saw no asslogy between the two cases, others declared that if be
was mad there was "method in his madness."

Another year rolled by; cold November arrived, and

the stove question was again mooted. Excitement high; night meetings and church cancusses were beld to argue the question; arguments were made proceed con in the village stores; the subject was introduced into conference meetings and prayed over; even the youngsters had the question brought up in the debating club; and early in December a great "Socie-"ty's Meeting" was called to decide by ballot whether there should or should not be a stove in the

meeting house.

The ayes carried it by a majority of one, and to the consternation of the minority the stove was introduced. On the first Sabbath afterward two venerable maiden ladies fainted on account of the dry